THE

NEWPORT MERCURY.

TUESDAY, JUNE 10, 1794. [N° 1677.]

NEWPORT: (*Rhode-Island*) Published by HENRY BARBER, near the State-House.

LAW OF THE UNION.

THIRD CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.
AT THE FIRST SESSION,

Begun and held at the City of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, on Monday, the second of December, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-three.

An Act to prohibit the carrying on the Slave Trade from the United States to any foreign place or country.

SEC. 1. BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That no citizen or citizens of the United States, or foreigner, or any other person coming into, or residing in the same, shall for himself or any other person whatsoever, either as master, factor or owner, build, fit, equip, load or otherwise prepare any ship or vessel, within any port or place of the said United States, nor shall cause any ship or vessel to sail from any port or place within the same, for the purpose of carrying on any trade or traffic in slaves, to any foreign country; or for the purpose of procuring, from any foreign kingdom, place or country, the inhabitants of such kingdom, place or country, to be transported to any foreign country, port or place whatever, to be sold or disposed of, as slaves: And if any ship or vessel shall be so fitted out, as aforesaid, for the said purposes, or shall be caused to sail so as aforesaid, every such ship or vessel, her tackle, apparel and other appurtenances, shall be forfeited to the United States; and shall be liable to be seized, prosecuted and condemned, in any of the circuit courts or district court for the district, where the said ship or vessel may be found and seized.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That all and every person, so building, fitting out, equipping, loading, or otherwise preparing, or sending away, any ship or vessel, knowing and intending, that the same shall be employed in such trade or business, contrary to the true intent and meaning of this act, or any ways aiding or abetting therein shall severally forfeit and pay the sum of two thousand dollars, one moiety thereof, to the use of the United States, and the other moiety thereof, to the use of him or her, who shall sue for and prosecute the same.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the owner, master or factor of each and every foreign ship or vessel, clearing out for any of the coasts or kingdoms of Africa, or suspected to be intended for the slave-trade, and the suspicion being declared to the officer of the customs by any citizen on oath or affirmation, and such information being to the satisfaction of the said officer, shall first give bond with sufficient sureties, to the Treasurer of the United States, that none of the natives of Africa, or any other foreign country or place, shall be taken on board the said ship or vessel, to be transported, or sold as slaves, in any foreign port or place whatever, within nine months thereafter.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That if any citizen or citizens of the United States shall, contrary to the true intent and meaning of this act, take on board, receive or transport any such persons, as above described in this act, for the purpose of selling them as slaves as aforesaid, he or they shall forfeit and pay, for each and every person, so received on board, transported, or sold as aforesaid, the sum of two hundred dollars to be recovered in any court of the United States proper to try the same; the one moiety thereof, to the use of the United States, and the other moiety to the use of such person or persons, who shall sue for and prosecute the same.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG,
Speaker of the House of Representatives,
JOHN ADAMS, Vice President, of the United States, and President of the Senate.

Approved—March the twenty second, 1794.
GO. WASHINGTON,
President of the United States.

Important State Papers.

Communicated to Congress, May 23.

United States, May 21, 1794.

Gentlemen of the Senate,
and of the House of Representatives,

I LAY before you certain information, whereby it would appear that some encroachment was about to be made on our territory, by an officer and party of British troops. Proceeding upon a supposition of the authenticity of this information, although of a private nature, I have caused the representation to be made to the British minister, a copy of which accompanies this message.

It cannot be necessary to comment upon the very serious nature of such an encroachment, nor to urge that this new state of things suggests the propriety of placing the United States in a posture of effectual preparation for an event, which notwithstanding the endeavours making to avert it, may, by circumstances beyond our control, be forced upon us.

G. WASHINGTON.

United States, May 23, 1794.

Gentlemen of the Senate,
and of the House of Representatives,

I lay before you the copy of a letter from the Minister Plenipotentiary of his Britannic Majesty, in answer to a letter of the Secretary of State, communicated to Congress yesterday; and also the copy of a letter from the Secretary, which is referred to, in the above mentioned letter of the minister. G. WASHINGTON.

Philadelphia, May 20, 1794.

SIR,

IT cannot be unknown to you that a speech, said to be addressed, on the 10th of February, 1794, to several Indian nations, and ascribed to the governor general of his Britannic Majesty at Quebec, has appeared in most of the public prints in the United States. With so many circumstances of authenticity, after remaining so long without contradiction, it might have just fled us in inquiring from you, whether it was really delivered under British authority. Our forbearance thus to inquire is conformable with the moderation which has directed the conduct of government towards Great-Britain, and indicates at the same time our hope from the declarations of yours, that its views would prove ultimately pacific, and that it would discountenance every measure of its officers having a contrary tendency.

Even now, sir, while I entertain a firm persuasion, that in presuming this speech to be genuine, I cannot well err, I shall be ready to retract the comments which I am about to make, if you shall think proper to deny its authenticity.

At the very moment when the British ministry were forwarding assurances of good will, does Lord Dorchester foster and encourage, in the Indians, hostile dispositions towards the United States? If it was a part of the American character to indulge suspicion, what might not be conjectured as to the influence by which our treaty was defeated in the last year, from the assembling of deputies from almost all the nations who were at the late general council on the Miami, and whose enmity against us cannot be doubtful. How nearly would that suspicion approach to proof, were we to recollect, that so high an officer as himself would not hazard this expression: "I should not be surprised if we were at war with the United States in the course of the present year; and if we are, a line must be drawn by the warriors."

But this speech only forebodes hostility; the intelligence which has been received this morning is, if true, hostility itself. The President of the United States has understood, through channels of real confidence, that Governor Simcoe has gone to the foot of the Rapids of the Miami, followed by three companies of a British regiment, in order to build a fort there.

Permit me then to ask, whether these things be so! It has been usual for each party to a negociation, to pay such a deference to the pretensions of the other, as to keep their arms in the same posture, until the negociation was concluded. On this principle you complained in your letter of the 5th of July, 1792, of the jurisdiction attempted to be exercised, under the State of Vermont, within the district occupied by the troops of your King; and demanded, that our government should suppress it, from respect to the discussion which was pending. On this principle, you were assured that proper measures would be adopted. On the same principle you renew on the 20th of March, 1794, a similar application and are answered, that the measures of the government should correspond with its assurances. Accordingly, although the forts, garrisons and districts, to which your letter relate, are confessedly within the limits of the United States, yet have our citizens been forbidden to interrupt you in the occupancy of them. What return then have we a right to expect?

But you will not suppose that I put the impropriety of the present aggression, upon the pendancy of the negociation. I quote this only to shew the contrast between the temper observed on your part towards us, and on our part towards you. This possession of our acknowledged territory, has no pretext of *statu quo* on its side; it has no pretext at all. It is an act *the hostility of which cannot be palliated* by any connection with that negociation. It is calculated to support an enemy whom we are seeking to bring to peace.

A late million of the United States to Great-Britain, is an unequivocal proof, after all that has happened, of the sincere wish of our government to preserve peace, and a good understanding with your nation. But our honor and safety require that *an invasion should be repelled*.

Let me therefore inform you, Sir, that I have it in charge from the President of the United States, to request and urge you to take immediate and effectual measures, as far as in you lies, to suppress those hostile movements; to call to mind, that the army of the United States, in their march against the enemy, will not be able to distinguish between them and any other people, associated in the war; to compare these encroachments with the candor of our conduct, and the doctrines which you have maintained; and to admonish those who shall throw obstacles in the way of negociation, and tranquility, that they will be responsible for all the unhappy consequences.

I have the honor to be,
With respect,
Your most obedient servant,
(Signed) EDM. RANDOLPH.

Mr. Hammond, Minister Plenipotentiary of his Britannic Majesty.

MR. HAMMOND'S ANSWER.

Philadelphia, 22d May, 1794.

SIR,

IN answer to your letter of the 20th current, which I did not receive until late in the afternoon of yesterday, it is necessary for me to premise, that whatever may be my personal opinion, with respect to the style and manner in which you have thought it proper to address me upon the present occasion, it is not my intention to offer any animadversion upon them, but to proceed with temper and candour to the examination of the subjects of your letter.

Though I never can acknowledge the right of this government to require from me so categorically as you have required it, an explanation of any measure emanating from the Governor of Canada, over whose actions I have no controul, and for whose conduct I am not responsible: I am willing to admit the authenticity of the speech, to certain Indian nations to which you have alluded, and which you have ascribed to the Governor-General of his Majesty's possessions in North America. But in order to ascertain the precise sense of the only passage in that speech to which you have referred, and of which you have given merely a partial citation, I shall quote the passage at length:

"Children,

"Since my return I find no appearance of a line remains, and from the manner in which the people of the States push on, and act and talk on this side, and from what I learn of their conduct towards the sea, I shall not be surprized, if we are at war with them in the course of the present year; and if so, a line must then be drawn by the warriors." From the context of the whole passage, it is manifest, that Lord Dorchester was persuaded that the aggression which might eventually lead to a state of hostility had proceeded from the United States: And so far as the State of Vermont, to which I presume his Lordship principally alluded, was implicated, I am convinced that that persuasion was not ill founded. For notwithstanding the positive assurances which I received from your predecessor on the 9th of July, 1792, in answer to my letter of the 5th of the same month, of the determination of the general government to discourage and repress the encroachments which the States and individuals of Vermont had committed on the territory occupied by his Majesty's garrisons, I assert with confidence, that not only those encroachments have never been in any manner repressed, but that recent infringements in that quarter, and on the territory in its vicinity have been committed. Indeed if this assertion of mine could require any corroboration, I would remark that though the space of 50 days elapsed between my letter of the 20th of March 1794, upon this subject, and your answer of the 29th of April, 1794, you did not attempt to deny the facts which I then stated, and which I now explicitly repeat.

In regard to your declaration, that "Governor Simcoe has gone to the foot of the Rapids of the Miami, followed by three companies of a British regiment, in order to build a fort there," I have no intelligence that such an event has actually occurred.—But even admitting your information to be accurate, much will depend on the place in which you assert that the fort is intended to be erected, and whether it be for the purpose of protecting subjects of his Majesty residing in the districts pendent on the fort of Detroit, or of preventing that fortress from being straightened by the approach of the American army; to either of which cases I imagine that the principle of the *statu quo*, until the final arrangement of the points of discussion between the two countries shall be concluded, will strictly apply. In order however to correct any inaccurate information you may have received, or to avoid any ambiguity relative to this circumstance I shall immediately transmit copies of this letter, and of this answer, to the Governor-General of his Majesty's possessions in North-America, and the Governor of the Upper Canada, as well as to his Majesty's Ministers in England, for their respective information.

Before I conclude this letter, I must be permitted to observe, that I have confined to the unrepressed and continued aggressions of the State of Vermont, alone, the persuasion of Lord Dorchester, that they were indicative of an existing hostile disposition in the United States against Great Britain, and might ultimately produce an actual state of war on their part. If I had been desirous of recurring to other sources of disquietude, I might from the allusion of his Lordship to the conduct of this government towards the 'sea,' have deduced other motives of apprehension, on which, from the solicitude you evince to establish a contrast between the temper observed on 'your part towards us, and our part towards you,' I might have conceived myself justified in dilating. I might have adverted to the privateers originally fitted out of Charleston, at the commencement of the present hostilities, and which were allowed to depart from that port, not only with the consent, but under the express permission of the Governor of South-Carolina.

I might have adverted to the prizes made by those privateers, of which the legality was in some measure admitted, by the refusal of this government to restore such as were made antecedently to the 5th of June, 1793. I might have adverted to the permission granted by this government to the commanders of French ships of war, and privateers, to dispose of their prizes by sale, in ports of the United States. I might have adverted to the two privateers, le petit Democrat (now la Cornelia) and la Carmagnol, both were illegally fitted out in the river Delaware, and which in consequence of my remonstrances, and of the assurances I received, I concluded would have been dismantled; but which have remained during the whole winter in the port of New-York, armed, and now are as I am informed, in condition to proceed immediately to sea. I might have adverted to the conduct which this government has observed towards the powers combined against France in the enforcement of the embargo. For while the vessels of the former are subjected to the restrictions of that measure, those of the latter have been permitted to depart from Hampton Road, though three weeks had elapsed subsequently to the imposition of the Embargo; though they were amenable to its operation, and though they were chiefly laden with

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A late mission of the United States to Great-Britain, is an unequivocal proof, after all that has happened, of the sincere wish of our government to preserve peace, and a good understanding with your nation. But our honor and safety require that *an invasion should be repelled*

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With respect,
Your most obedient servant,
(Signed) EDM. RANDOLPH.

Mr. Hammond, Minister Plenipotentiary of his Britannic Majesty.

MR. HAMMOND'S ANSWER.

Philadelphia, 22d May, 1794.

SIR,

IN answer to your letter of the 20th current, which I did not receive until late in the afternoon of yesterday, it is necessary for me to premise, that whatever may be my personal opinion, with respect to the style and manner in which you have thought it proper to address me upon the present occasion, it is not my intention to offer any animadversion upon them, but to proceed with temper and candour to the examination of the subjects of your letter.

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"Since my return I find no appearance of a line remains, and from the manner in which the people of the States push on, and act and talk on this side, and from what I learn of their conduct towards the sea, I shall not be surprized, if we are at war with them in the course of the present year; and if so, a line must then be drawn by the warriors." From the context of the whole passage, it is manifest, that Lord Dorchester was persuaded that the aggression which might eventually lead to a state of hostility had proceeded from the United States: And so far as the State of Vermont, to which I presume his Lordship principally alluded, was implicated, I am convinced that that persuasion was not ill founded. For notwithstanding the positive assurances which I received from your predecessor on the 9th of July, 1792, in answer to my letter of the 5th of the same month, of the determination of the general government to discourage and repress the encroachments which the States and individuals of Vermont had committed on the territory occupied by his Majesty's garrisons, I assert with confidence, that not only those encroachments have never been in any manner repressed, but that recent infringements in that quarter, and on the territory in its vicinity have been committed. Indeed if this assertion of mine could require any corroboration, I would remark that though the space of 50 days elapsed between my letter of the 10th of March 1794, upon this subject, and your answer of the 29th of April, 1794, you did not attempt to deny the facts which I then stated, and which I now explicitly repeat.

In regard to your declaration, that "Governor Simcoe has gone to the foot of the Rapids of the Miami, followed by three companies of a British regiment, in order to build a fort there," I have no intelligence that such an event has actually occurred.—But even admitting your information to be accurate, much will depend on the place in which you assert that the fort is intended to be erected, and whether it be for the purpose of protecting subjects of his Majesty residing in the districts pendent on the fort of Detroit, or of preventing that fortress from being streightened by the approach of the American army; to either of which cases I imagine that the principle of the *statu quo*, until the final arrangement of the points of discussion between the two countries shall be concluded, will strictly apply. In order however to correct any inaccurate information you may have received, or to avoid any ambiguity relative to this circumstance I shall immediately transmit copies of this letter, and of this answer, to the Governor-General of his Majesty's possessions in North-America, and the Governor of the Upper Canada, as well as to his Majesty's Ministers in England, for their respective information.

Before I conclude this letter, I must be permitted to observe, that I have confined to the unrepressed and continued aggressions of the State of Vermont, alone, the persuasion of Lord Dorchester, that they were indicative of an existing hostile disposition in the United States against Great-Britain, and might ultimately produce an actual state of war on their part. If I had been desirous of recurring to other sources of disquietude, I might from the allusion of his Lordship to the conduct of this government towards the 'sea,' have deduced other motives of apprehension, on which, from the solicitude you evince to establish a contrast between the temper observed on 'your part towards us, and our part towards you,' I might have conceived myself justified in dilating. I might have adverted to the privateers originally fitted out of Charleston, at the commencement of the present hostilities, and which were allowed to depart from that port, not only with the consent, but under the express permission of the Governor of South-Carolina.

I might have adverted to the prizes made by those privateers, of which the legality was in some measure admitted, by the refusal of this government to restore such as were made antecedently to the 5th of June, 1793. I might have adverted to the permission granted by this government to the commanders of French ships of war, and privateers, to dispose of their prizes by sale, in ports of the United States. I might have adverted to the two privateers, le petit Democrat (now la Cornelia) and la Carmagnol, both were illegally fitted out in the river Delaware, and which in consequence of my remonstrances, and of the assurances I received, I concluded would have been dismantled; but which have remained during the whole winter in the port of New-York, armed, and now are, as I am informed, in condition to proceed immediately to sea. I might have adverted to the conduct which this government has observed towards the powers combined against France in the enforcement of the embargo. For while the vessels of the former are subjected to the restrictions of that measure, those of the latter, have been permitted to depart from Hampton Road, though three weeks had elapsed subsequently to the imposition of the Embargo; though they were amenable to its operation, and though they were chiefly laden with

seeking to bring to peace." I might have adverted to the uniformly unfriendly treatment which his Majesty's ships of war, and officers in his Majesty's service, have since the present hostilities commenced, experienced in the American ports; and lastly, I might have adverted to the unparalleled insult, which has been recently offered at Newport, Rhode Island (not by a lawless collection of the people, but) by the Governor and Council of that State, to the British flag, in the violent measures pursued towards his Majesty's sloop of war the Nautilus, and in the forcible detention of the officers by whom she was commanded. I have, however, forborne to expatiate upon these points, because I am not disposed to consider them, as I have before stated, as necessary elucidations, of the immediate object of your letter, and much less to urge them in their present form, as general topics of recrimination.

I have the honor to be,
With great respect, Sir,
Your most obedient humble servant,
(Signed) GEORGE HAMMOND.

Philadelphia, April 29, 1794.

SIR,

VERY soon after the receipt of your letter of the 10th ult. I took more than one opportunity of mentioning to you, verbally, that the government of the United States was sincere and constant in its determination to fulfil its alliances concerning the district occupied by the British troops, and the acts of violence said to be committed under the authority of the State of Vermont, on the persons and property of British subjects residing under the protection of your garrisons.

I indeed promised to give you an answer in writing at an earlier day than this. But being anxious to obtain particular information from a gentleman who was in town well acquainted with the places to which you refer, and from some accident, not being able as yet to lay my hands upon the letter of Mr. Jefferson to you on the 9th July, 1793, I was hopeful that my personal declarations to you, would continue to receive such full confidence, as to afford sufficient opportunity for the most particular inquiry. But being disappointed, in seeing that gentleman, I think it best to answer your letter, without further delay.

I have it in charge, from the President of the United States, again to assure you, that his purpose to cultivate harmony with your nation, and to prevent the measures of which you complain in the above letters, continues unchanged. Orders will be therefore immediately repeated upon this point, to repress the violences which you state, and they shall be accompanied with an injunction, to urge against those factors every coercion which the laws will permit. We have received no intelligence of the particular facts, to which you refer. But to prevent all unnecessary circuity in such inquiring into them, and next transmitting to this city the result, the proper instructions will be given to act without waiting for further directions.

In these premises, sir, you will see a real disposition in us to friendship and good neighbourhood; and I shall be justified by your own recollection, when I claim the merit of our having been uniform in the same determination.

I have the honor to be,
Sir, with great respect,
Your most obedient servant,
(Signed) EDM. RANDOLPH.

Mr. Hammond, Minister Plenipotentiary of G. Britain.

The following message was received from the President. Its importance to the mercantile interest, induces us to give a literal copy of it.

United States, May 26, 1794.

Gentlemen of the senate, and of
the house of Representatives.

The commissioners of his Catholic Majesty having communicated to the Secretary of State the form of a certificate, without which the vessels of the United States cannot be admitted into the ports of Spain, I think it proper to lay it before Congress.

(signed) GO. WASHINGTON.

Form of a certificate which is required, in order that the produce of the United States may be admitted into the ports of Spain, to wit:

Before me, &c. personally came ———, of the city of ———, merchant and citizen, who being duly sworn according to law, on his solemn oath doth depose and say, that the cargo here shipped by him in the ship ———, whereof ——— is master, now bound from this port of ——— for ——— in Spain, to wit:

are of the growth or produce of the United States of America, (which I the said notary or magistrate also attest) and that no part thereof are of the produce of France, nor her colonies, nor have the same or any part thereof received any advantage or improvement, in France, or any of its dependencies, nor in any manner contributed to its revenues; and the said deponent further says, that the said cargo so shipped is the sole property of him the deponent, and that they are citizens of the United States of America, and resident merchant of the said city of ———.

Sworn as above before me ——— ———. In testimony whereof, and that the said goods are of the produce or manufacture of the said United States of America, and that I am well informed that the said shipment is bona fide intended for the port of ———, in the kingdom of Spain, I the said magistrate and notary have hereunto set my hand and affixed my notarial seal, the day and year above written.

Quod attestor.

GENOA, February 8.

A FEW days since the English Consul communicated to our government, another letter from Captain Sutherland. In this letter, the Captain announces, in the name of Lord Hood, that the British ships will continue to blockade the port of Genoa, as long as the government shall continue to supply the French with corn and provisions.—This is more absurd than any thing that has yet appeared from the agents of the British Cabinet. How is it possible that the Genoese should supply the French with provisions, while, by the blockade of their port, they are prevented from supplying themselves? When *pretexts* are sought for to palliate *injustice*, they ought at least to be plausible.

Hood, to whom we had always shewn so much favours, *incenses* all ranks of people against them. Even during the Carnival, English country dances were excluded from the number of our amusements.

But although just causes of complaint have alienated the minds of the Genoese from the English, they will not rush into the opposite extreme, and become the partizans of the French. They are firmly resolved to maintain their neutrality. If they have any thing with which to reproach themselves, it is with not having taken such measures for their own defence, as they had it in their power to take. Our state is wealthy and populous.—Why have not our nobles, who have more to lose than other citizens, set us an example of voluntary contributions? We should soon have 50,000 men in arms, ready to repel any invasion. In a situation so critical we must make sacrifices. If these sacrifices are made voluntarily, we may derive every advantage from them; if we wait until necessity calls for them, our ruin is certain.

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The Cabinet of St. Petersburgh has demanded of the Emperor a positive declaration of Neutrality, if a war should take place between Russia and the Porte, and likewise an auxiliary force of 24,000 men. The Empress in return, promises to Austria, the Woywodships of Cracow, Lublin, and Chelm!

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[*Here follows his Prussian Majesty's Declaration to the German Empire, on his Secession from the present Continental Confederacy, which, on account of its length, we are obliged to omit until next week.*]

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We have the pleasure to announce, from good authority, that the following squadron of his Majesty's Ships, may be shortly expected here.

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America	64	Captain J. Rodney.
Ruby	64	Capt. Sir R. Rickerton.
Thetis	38	Capt. Cochran.
Thisbe	28	Capt. Hardy.

From the Philadelph. Gazette.

Mr. BROWN,

ONE of your customers wishes to know in what respects the supposed insult offered to the British flag by the citizens of Newport is unparalleled—Mr. Hammond thinks that the flag of the nation, of which he has the honour to be Minister, was insulted by the mob—he doubtless knows, what every true American feels, at the present day, from the insults offered their flag by this nation, attended with circumstances of injustice, ingratitude, and sometimes with inhumanity. The ship Adventure, of Boston, went into Halifax (Nova Scotia) *in distress*, in November, 1787. His royal highness prince William Henry, at that time commander of the Pegasus, sent on board the Adventure, and in a manner that did no honour to the royal family, took two sailors by force from the ship, much against their inclinations, and one of them brought proof, that he had a wife in Boston.

His royal highness obliged the owner of the ship to pay up the full wages of the two sailors, in direct violation of their contract by the ship's articles. Application was made to commodore Sawyer for the release of the two sailors; it was urged to him, that the ship came into their port in distress, that there were three sailors sick on board, and only three that were well. That there was a sick passenger, a woman and child to attend to, that the ship was near three hundred tons burthen, the season boisterous, and the coast hazardous—that it was dangerous to proceed on to Boston, with only three sailors.—It was further urged, as an argument for the release of the sailors, that it was a debt of gratitude to the mate of the Adventure, who not long before risked his life, to relieve Captain Thornborough and his ship's company, who were wrecked on a desolate Island near Cape-Sable, while cruizing in a British frigate against the citizens of the United States; it was enough for Americans to know that they were men and in distress, they went to their assistance, supplied them with provisions, and landed them in a place of safety. These circumstances, with another somewhat similar, that happened at St. Peters, (Miquelon) while the Adventure lay there, had no merits with the Commodore, or his Royal Highness: The owner of the ship was ordered to leave the place, and not to ship any sailors there, as Commodore Sawyer declared that he would take them away as fast as they were shipped, and if they got to sea, and he caught them, he would hang them. The ship proceeded to Boston, with her three sailors. There are many similar instances of insult offered the American flag, though perhaps not with so many aggravated circumstances. This one case, in which there is neither mistake nor deception, is offered to the public, to shew that the conduct of the citizens of Newport, was in a degree similar to that of his Royal Highness, but the circumstances are very dissimilar.

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The bill for raising a Revenue by a Stamp duty, was negatived on the third reading, 50—to 32.

The Concorde French frigate is returned to Hampton-Road—not being able to overtake either of the English ships which she went in pursuit of.

We hear that the President of the United States at the instance of the National Convention of France, has recalled Mr. Morris—and has nominated Mr. Monroe, a Senator of the United States, from the State of Virginia, to succeed Mr. Morris.—We also hear, that Mr. Carmichael is recalled from Spain, and is to be succeeded by Mr. Short.

May 30. The bill imposing a tax on pleasure carriages, passed the House this day—also a bill authorising and empowering the President of the United States, to lay an Embargo, in the recess of Congress, if in his judgment, the public exigencies should render it necessary—were passed to be engrossed. A motion to add a section providing for the laying an Embargo from and after the 10th of June next, was almost unanimously negatived.

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"The ministry have informed the American merchants that they may have a convoy for outward bound vessels when they please. This is intended to prevent the Algerines from capturing American vessels. Should you not hear this from other quarters, you may depend it is fact."

NEW-YORK, June 5.

By a passenger in the James, Capt. Howard, from London, we are informed, that the James left the Downs 17th April, and passed through Lord Hood's fleet, which was returning from the Mediterranean, without having effected the reduction of Corsica; that the King of Prussia has actually seceded from the confederacy against France, and assigned his reasons for this conduct, that Lord Moira's body of troops is ordered to the continent, and that Volunteer companies are enlisting in England for the defence of the country.

Extract of a letter from a very respectable mercantile house in London, dated April 12, to their correspondent in this city.

"We observe that Mr. Madison's first propositions had been adopted, but that the attempt of discriminating duties will be fruitless. We trust that that prudence which has hitherto conducted the American councils will not be departed from, and that you may long continue to enjoy the blessings of peace.

"We hope the instructions issued by this government on the 8th of January, will have quieted men's minds in America, and we flatter ourselves ministers will act from such principles as will prevent any future misunderstandings. The conduct of the West-India Courts have ever reflected discredit on this country; but we cannot for a moment conceive their measures will be sanctioned by this government; on the contrary, we do not doubt by lodging appeals here, those who have been aggrieved by the decisions of those courts, will have ample satisfaction afforded them. Be assured the people of this country are equally anxious with you to maintain the most friendly intercourse with you, and that ministry DARE NOT adopt any measures which would be to opposite to the general sentiments of the nation, as embroiling us in an American war.

"Danton, Chabot, Fabre D'Eglantine, &c. were guillotined on the 6 instant; the two former behaved with great fortitude, but the latter fainted great part of the way."

articles calculated to support an enemy "when we are seeking to bring to peace." I might have adverted to the uniformly unfriendly treatment which his Majesty's ships of war, and officers in his Majesty's service, have since the present hostilities commenced, experienced in the American ports; and lastly, I might have adverted to the unparalleled insult, which has been recently offered at Newport, Rhode Island (not by a lawless collection of the people, but) by the Governor and Council of that State, to the British flag, in the violent measures pursued towards his Majesty's sloop of war the Nautilus, and in the forcible detention of the officers by whom she was commanded. I have, however, forborne to expatiate upon these points, because I am not disposed to consider them, as I have before stated, as necessary elucidations, of the immediate object of your letter, and much less to urge them in their present form, as general topics of recrimination.

I have the honor to be,
With great respect, Sir,
Your most obedient humble servant,
(Signed) GEORGE HAMMOND.

Philadelphia, April 29, 1794.

SIR,

VERY soon after the receipt of your letter of the 10th ult. I took more than one opportunity of mentioning to you, verbally, that the government of the United States was sincere and constant in its determination to fulfil its assurances concerning the district occupied by the British troops, and the acts of violence said to be committed under the authority of the State of Vermont, on the persons and property of British subjects residing under the protection of your garrisons.

I indeed promised to give you an answer in writing at an earlier day than this. But being anxious to obtain particular information from a gentleman who was in town well acquainted with the places to which you refer, and from some accident, not being able as yet to lay my hands upon the letter of Mr. Jefferson to you on the 9th July, 1793, I was hopeful that my personal declarations to you, would continue to receive such full confidence, as to afford sufficient opportunity for the most particular inquiry. But being disappointed, in seeing that gentleman, I think it best to answer your letter, without further delay.

I have it in charge, from the President of the United States, again to assure you, that his purpose to cultivate harmony with your nation, and to prevent the measures of which you complain in the above letters, continues unchanged. Orders will be therefore immediately repeated upon this point, to repress the violences which you state, and they shall be accompanied with an injunction, to use against the refractors every coercion which the laws will permit. We have received no intelligence of the particular facts, to which you refer. But to prevent all unnecessary circuity in first inquiring into them, and next transmitting to this city the result, the proper instructions will be given to act without waiting for further directions.

In these measures, sir, you will see a real disposition in us to friendship and good neighbourhood; and I shall be justified by your own recollection, when I claim the merit of our having been uniform in the same demonstration.

I have the honor to be,
Sir, with great respect,
Your most obedient servant,
(Signed) EDM. RANDOLPH.

Mr. Hammond, Minister
Plenipotentiary of G. Britain.

The following message was received from the President. Its importance to the mercantile interest, induces us to give a literal copy of it.

United States, May 26, 1794.

Gentlemen of the Senate, and of
The House of Representatives.

The commissioners of his Catholic Majesty having communicated to the Secretary of State the form of a certificate, without which the vessels of the United States cannot be admitted in to the ports of Spain; I think it proper to lay it before Congress.

(Signed) GO. WASHINGTON.

Form of a certificate which is required, in order that the produce of the United States may be admitted into the ports of Spain, to wit:

Before me, &c. personally came ———, of the city of ———, merchant and citizen, who being duly sworn according to law, on his solemn oath doth depose and say, that the cargo here shipped by him in the ship ———, whereof ——— is master, now bound from this port of ——— for ——— in Spain, to wit:

are of the growth or produce of the United States of America, (which I the said notary or magistrate also attest) and that no part thereof are of the produce of France, or her colonies, nor have the same or any part thereof received any advantage or improvement, in France, or any of its dependencies, nor in any manner contributed to its revenues; and the said deponent further says, that the said cargo so shipped is the sole property of him the deponent, and that they are citizens of the United States of America, and resident merchant of the said city of ———.

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NEWPORT, June 10.

At the annual Town-Meeting held here last Tuesday for the Choice of Town Officers, &c. HENRY SHERBURNE, Esq; was chosen Moderator, and the following Persons were elected to the Offices prefixed to their respective Names, viz.

Town Clerk, Peleg Barker.

Town Council, Henry Bliss, George Sears, Joseph Thurston, John Gardner, Edward Simmons, and William Tripp.

Town Sergeant, Thomas Melvill.

Town Treasurer, Edmund Townsend.

Sealers and Inspectors of Weights and Measures, Billings Coggeshall, Jabez Champlin, and Thomas Melvill, jun.

Vendue Master, John Gardner.

Assessors of Taxes. Nicholas Taylor, John Pitman, and Daniel W. Hoockey.

Packers of Beef, Pork, and Fish, Jonathan Chadwick, Robert Carter, Woodman Billings, Ephraim Macumber, William Lyon, Billings Coggeshall, John Price, Robert Dunham, Joseph Thurston, William Tayer, James Carter, and John Newton.

Pound Keepers, Benjamin Coggeshall, and Asa Shaw,

Clerk of Ferry Wharf Market, Ebenezer Carr.

Sealers of Leather, William Pryor and Thomas Mumford.

Valuers of Estates, when disputed in Voting Henry Bull, Thomas Freebody, and William Largey.

Constables, Daniel Dunham, John Richards, and James Tew.

Overseers of the Poor, Robert Taylor, John Pitman, and Henry Peckham.

Surveyors of Highways, Job Townsend, Edward Thurston, Jun. Hudson, James Anthony, Stephen Hawkins, Henry Peckham, John Simmons, Isaac Manchester, Joseph Bois, jun. Oliver Reed, and Jonathan Jeffers, jun.

Viewers of Fences, Robert Taylor, Benjamin Wilbour, Fones Green, and John Pitman.

Gaugers of Casks, Billings Coggeshall, Joseph Thurston, William Lyon, John Price, Ephraim Macumber, Robert Dunham, and John Newton.

Overseers of the Small Pox, Thomas Townsend, Benjamin Barker, Henry Peckham, and John Warren.

Field Drivers, William Burroughs, Benjamin Coggeshall, Thomas Arnold, Daniel Barney, Thomas Hartwell, Samuel Thurston, George Hunt, Benjamin Gould, and James Larkin.

Inspectors of Charcoal, William Burroughs, Ephraim Macumber, John Thurston, William Borden, and Gyles Sandford.

Surveyors of Bark, Robert Taylor, William Tripp, and John Thurston.

Corders of Bark, Ephraim Macumber, Christopher Bennet, Peleg Pitman, Samuel Tripp, Clarke Fowler, Eleazer Read, Benjamin Dunham, and John Tayer.

Corders of Firewood, Daniel Barney, Gideon Richmond, George Swazey, Joseph Clarke, Joseph Dunham, Benjamin Dunham, Clarke Fowler, Eleazer Read, John Tayer, Elijah Tompkins, Adam Wite, George Hicknes, Thomas Devins, Joshua Davis, John Harwood, Job Austin, Samuel Tripp, Benjamin Mason, Oliver Dewit, Walter Burns, and William Reed.

Firewards, Thomas Freebody, Oliver R. Warner, George Champlin, George Gibbs, Caleb Gardner, Robert Taylor, Francis Malbone, John Slocum, Thomas G. Pitman, Daniel Lyman, John L. Bois, and Samuel Vernon, jun.

Town-Audit, Caleb Gardner, John G. Wanton, George Sears, and Samuel Sanford.

Inspectors into Nuisances, and Surveyors of Highways, William Gyles, Elihu Anthony, Jabez Champlin, William Tripp, Robert Taylor, John L. Bois, William Moore, William Burroughs, James Center, Nathaniel Brown (Saddler) Samuel Vaughan, and Samuel Carr, jun.

Clerk of the Brick Market, Samuel Johnson.

Surveyors of Lumber, in which are included Clapboards and Shingles, John Green, Samuel Burroughs, Thomas Hudson, James Tew, Jesse Lilibridge, and Daniel Dunham, jun.

Surveyors and Cullers of Heading, Staves and Hoops, Billings Coggeshall, Joseph Thurston, William Lyon, John Price, Robert Dunham, John Newton, Woodman Billings, James Carter, Ephraim Macumber, William Tayer, and Robert Carter.

Drummer, Benjamin Lawton.

Overseer of Stone and Gravel Ballast at Goat Island, Thomas Freebody.

Surveyors of Firewood, Benjamin Almy, Oliver R. Warner, William Burroughs, Ebenezer Carr, John Gardner, Joseph Briggs, Joseph Bois, jun. and John Thurston.

Cryer, Joseph Jackson.

Surveyor of Wharf Logs and round Timber, John Green.

Surveyors of Joiners Lumber, Edmund Townsend, Walter Nichols, and James Taylor.

Surveyors of Ship Timber and Oak Plank, William Goddard, William Lee, jun. and Joseph Pike.

To superintend and have the Charge of the Fire Hooks and Ladders, Joseph Jacob Robinson, Henry Peckham, Isaac Manchester, Edward Thurston, Nathaniel Swinburn, Samuel Thurston, Daniel Vaughan, and Elisha Gibbs.

Sunday Wardens, James Tilley, John Richards, James Tew, Charles Davenport, John Stevens, and Thomas Weaver, jun.

The Hon. GENERAL ASSEMBLY of this State convenes in this Town the present Week.

"MARRIED.]—At the Friends' Meeting-House, in Portsmouth, Mr. ANDREW NICKLES jun. Merchant, of South Kingstown, to Miss MARY FISH, third Daughter of Mr. David Fish, late of Portsmouth, deceased. A young Couple to whom the following Lines may be justly applied:

"Virtue with ev'ry Female Charm,
The lovely Maid is blest;
True Sense and Merit grace the Man,
By whom she is caress;
On such an Union Virtue smiles,
The Graces clap their Hands;
Great Hymen's Heart rebounds with Joy,
When such join in his Bands."

—In this Town, Mr. JOHN SWOFFER, to Miss ABIGAIL BOSS, Daughter of Mr. Joseph Boss, sen.

—Mr. BILLINGS BURDICK, to Miss NANCY NORTHAM, Daughter of the late Capt. John Northam.

DIED.]—At Norwich, Mrs. MARTHA HUNTINGTON, the amiable Consort of his Excellency Governor Huntington, aged 55.

—In this Town, Mr. LATHAM CLARKE, in the 92d Year of his Age.

—Mr. PAUL COFFIN, aged 67.

Mr. BARBER,

By publishing the following short extract from the Picture of Jamaica, taken from a Magazine, you will certainly oblige A CUSTOMER.

"JAMAICA is the dung-hill of the universe; the recruit of the whole creation; the clippings of the elements; a lapsed pile of rubbish, confusedly jumbled into an emblem of chaos, neglected by Omnipotence when he formed the world in its admirable order; the nursery of Heaven's judgments, where the malignant seeds of all pestilence were first gathered and scattered through the regions of the earth, to punish mankind for their offences; the place where Pandora lived her box—where Vulcan fired Jove's thunder bolts; and which Phæton by his rash misguidance of the sun, scorched into a cinder; the receptacle of vagabonds—and the sanctuary of bankrupts—as hurtful as an hospital, as dangerous as the plague—as hot as Popish—as wicked as its Monarch: Subject to tornadoes, hurricanes and earthquakes, as if the Island, like the People, were troubled with the dry belly-ach."

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

District of Newport, June 9.

ENTERED,	From
Ship Mary, Gardner,	Liverpool
Ship Mary, Sheffield,	From a Whaling Voyage
Ship Aftenhen, Chace,	Havanna
Schooner Despatch, Allen,	New York
Sloop Peggy, Bliss,	Ditto
—— Nancy, Champlin,	Ditto
—— Apollo, Swazey,	Ditto
Schooner Speedwell, Hicks,	Sag Harbour
CLEARED,	for
Sloop Lucy, Sisson,	Charleston
—— Sarah Ann, Gadding,	Philadelphia
—— Friendship, Hull,	Baltimore
Schooner Betty, Phillips,	St. Croix

A MAN who left this State about twelve Months ago, with a remarkable red Face and white Hair, who does not regard the Colour of Women, neither his Word nor Honour, who has mortgaged his Whole Estate to the Amount of upwards of Five Thousand Dollars to settle with a small Part of his Creditors—and who has had one Bushel of Paper Money, to the very great Loss of One of his Creditors, that had relieved him two or three Times from great Trouble, I observe has lately found much Fault with his Creditors for waiting from one Year to Twenty, and makes a great Noise because he has paid the above-said Creditor a small Part of his Demand.

ROBERT BRAYTELL.

Newport, June 9 1794.

Just Opened,

And now selling, at their usual low Prices, by

Thomas Green

AND SON,

At the BUCK, near the RED MARKET,

A compleat Assortment of

English, India, and *American*

GOODS,

Amongst which are the following, viz.

BROADCLOTHS, all Colours, from 5*s* to the best superfine,
Kerseymeres,
Nankeens, plain and striped,
Velvets,
Jeans and Fustians,
Satin Beavers,
Royal Rigs and Denims,
Jacket Shapes,
Calicoes and Chintzes,
Irish Linens,
White & brown Sheetings,
Muslins and Muslinets,
Lawns and Cambricks,
Lutestrings and Modes,
Satins and Persons,
Sarcenets and Persians,
Sarsnets, Ribbings, and Florentines,
Moreens and Russells,
Tabereens and Calamancoes,
Mens', Womens' and Childrens' Worsted, Cotton, Thread and Silk Hose,
Sagathies and Ginghams,
Handkerchiefs, of all Descriptions,
Muslin Cravats,
Shirting & Apron Checks,
Shawls,
Floor and Table-Carpeting,
English Strays,
Mens', Womens' and Childrens' Beaver, Castor & Felt Hats,
Town made Stuff Shoes,
Ready made Sailors' Clothing,
Furs and Gloves,
Quarto, common & Pocket Bibles,
Psalms and Hymn Books,
Webster's Institutes,
Testaments & Dictionaries,
School Masters' Assistants,
Writing Paper,
Looking-Glasses & Pewter,
Weaver's Slays,
Cotton and Wool Cards,
and sundry other Articles too tedious to enumerate.

N. B. Home-made CLOTH, and PRODUCE, will be received in Pay, equal to Cash.

Newport, June 9, 1794.

ALL Persons having Claims against the Estate of ANNE PHILLIPS, of Middletown, Spinster, deceased, are desired to exhibit them for Adjustment;—and those indebted to said Estate are requested to make Payment within Three Months, from this Date, otherwise they will be prosecuted by

JOSEPH MARTIN, Executor.

Newport, June 9, 1794.

[BY AUTHORITY.]

THEATRE,

NEWPORT.

This Evening, June 10,

WILL BE PRESENTED,

An *Historical PLAY* (written by *Shakespeare*)—Called,

The LIFE and DEATH of

KING *RICHARD*, III.

The Crook Back'd TYRANT.

Containing the Distresses and Death of *King Henry* VI.—the artful Acquisition of the Crown, by *King Richard*—the cruel Murder of *Edward, Prince of Wales*, and *Richard, Duke of York*, his Brother, in the Tower—the Landing of the *Earl of Richmond*, and the Death of KING RICHARD THE THIRD, in the memorable Battle of *Bosworth Field*, being the last that was fought between the Houses of York and Lancaster.

King RICHARD,	Mr. HARPER,
King HENRY, VI.	Mr. ADAMS,
EDWARD, (*Prince of Wales.*)	Mrs. SOLOMON,
RICHARD (*Duke of York*)	Miss BROWN,
LORD STANLEY,	Mr. KENNA,
CATESBY,	Mr. WATTS,
Lieut. of the Tower,	Mr. SOLOMON,
RATCLIFFE,	Mr. REDFIELD,
HENRY (*Earl of Richmond*)	Mr. ADAMS.
LADY ANNE,	Mrs. SMITH,
Duchess of York,	Mrs. WATTS,
Queen ELIZABETH,	Mrs. METCALFE

Soldiers and Knights, of the Red & the White party.

To which will be added,

A Musical ENTERTAINMENT.—Called,

The KOMP;

OR,

LOVE in a *CITY.*

BARNACLE,	Mr. WATTS,
OLD COCKNEY,	Mr. ADAMS,
YOUNG COCKNEY,	Mr. SOLOMON,
CAPT. SIGHTLY,	Mr. REDFIELD.
FRIS. TOMBOY (*the Romp*)	Mrs. SOLOMON,
MISS LA BLOND,	Mrs. METCALFE
PENELOPE,	Mrs. WATTS.

*** Places in the Boxes to be taken, and Tickets to be had, at the Office, Entrance of the Theatre, every Day previous to that of Performance, from Ten till One o'Clock; and from Nine, A. M. to Five, P. M. the Days of Performance.

The Doors will be opened at Half past Six, and the Performance begin precisely at Half past Seven.

Front and Stage Boxes 6*s*.—Side Boxes 4*s*. 6*d*
Pit 3*s*.—Gallery 1*s*. 6*d*.

James Center

Begs Leave to inform his Customers and others, that he has just received,

A fresh Supply of Perfumery, viz.

MARCHAL and common Hair-Powder; hard and soft Pomatum; Wash Balls and Shaving Soap; Gentlemens' and Ladys' Turtle Shell Combs; Ivory Ditto, of the first Quality; Horn Ditto, of every Kind; Tooth, Buckle, and shaving Brushes; Down and Powder Puffs; shaving Boxes compleat; Razors of all Prices with and without Cases; Hair Ribbon, the best Kind; Court Plaister; Shaving Balls, and Turnbull's Tooth Powder; Curling, Crisping, and Pinching Irons; Pomatum Pots; Patent and common Shoe Blacking; the Essence of Bergamot, Lavender, and Lavender-Water; Ivory Rattles; Gloves, of a good Kind.

A handsome Assortment of Lady's Braids.—Lockets on Hand, Watch Chains, Seals, and Keys.—Canes, Bamboo, and other Walking Sticks.

Newport, June 9, 1794.

WANTED to purchase, a good CHAISE HORSE.—Inquire of the Printer.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Edward Stanhope

A Quantity of Mistick TILE, by the Dozen.

For SALE, by

Gibbs & Channing

A CONSIGNMENT of Calicoes and Chintzes, the newest and most elegant Patterns, and Printed Irish Linens by the Piece or Package.—A few English Sail-Cloth of the first Fabric from No. 1 to No 8.

Newport, May 20th, 1794.

☞ *The AFRICAN LION, now to be seen in a Building near Mr.* TOWNSEND's *Coffee House, will be carried from this Town the first of next Week; those who would gratify their Curiosity, in the Sight of so noble an Animal must apply within the Week, or they will be disappointed.*

NEWPORT, June 10.

At the annual Town-Meeting held here last Tuesday for the Choice of Town Officers, &c. HENRY SHERBURNE, Esq; was chosen Moderator, and the following Persons were elected to the Offices prefixed to their respective Names, viz.

Town Clerk, Peleg Barker.

Town Council, Henry Bliss, George Sears, Joseph Thurston, John Gardner, Edward Simmons, and William Tripp.

Town Sergeant, Thomas Melvill.

Town Treasurer, Edmund Townsend.

Sealers and Inspectors of Weights and Measures, Billings Coggeshall, Jabez Champlin, and Thomas Melvill, jun.

Vendue Master, John Gardner.

Assessors of Taxes, Nicholas Taylor, John Pitman, and Daniel W. Hoockey.

Packers of Beef, Pork, and Fish, Jonathan Chadwick, Robert Carter, Woodman Billings, Ephraim Macumber, William Lyon, Billings Coggeshall, John Price, Robert Donham, Joseph Thurston, William Tayer, James Carter, and John Newton.

Pound Keepers, Benjamin Coggeshall, and Asa Shaw,

Clerk of Ferry Wharf Market, Ebenezer Carr.

Sealers of Leather, William Pryor and Thomas Mumford.

Valuers of Estates, when disputed in Voting Henry Bliss, Thomas Freebody, and William Langley.

Constables, Daniel Donham, John Richards, and James Tew.

Overseers of the Poor, Robert Taylor, John Pitman, and Henry Peckham.

Surveyors of Highways, Job Townsend, Edward Thurston, John Thurston, James Anthony, Stephen Hawkins, Henry Peckham, John Simmons, Isaac Manchester, Joseph Bois, jun. Oliver Reed, and Jonathan Jeffers, ten.

Viewers of Fences, Robert Taylor, Benjamin Wilbour, Foues Green, and John Pitman.

Gaugers of Casks, Billings Coggeshall, Joseph Thurston, William Lyon, John Price, Ephraim Macumber, Robert Donham, and John Newton.

Overseers of the Small Pox, Thomas Townsend, Benjamin Barker, Henry Peckham, and John Warren.

Field Drivers, William Burroughs, Benjamin Coggeshall, Thomas Arnold, Daniel Barney, Thomas Horswell, Samuel Thurston, George Hunt, Benjamin Gould, and James Larkin.

Inspectors of Charcoal, William Burroughs, Ephraim Macumber, John Thurston, William Borden, and Gyles Sandford.

Surveyors of Bark, Robert Taylor, William Tripp, and John Thurston.

Corders of Bark, Ephraim Macumber, Christopher Bennet, Peleg Pitman, Samuel Tripp, Clarke Fowler, Eleazer Read, Benjamin Donham, and John Tayer.

Corders of Firewood, Daniel Barney, Gideon Richmond, George Swaley, Joseph Clarke, Joseph Donham, Benjamin Donham, Clarke Fowler, Eleazer Read, John Tayer, Elijah Tompkins, Adam Wile, George Harkness, Thomas Devins, Joshua Davis, John Harwood, Job Austin, Samuel Tripp, Benjamin Mason, Oliver Dewit, Walter Burns, and William Reed.

Firewards, Thomas Freebody, Oliver R. Warner, George Champlin, George Gibbs, Caleb Gardner, Robert Taylor, Francis Malbone, John Slocum, Thomas G. Pitman, Daniel Lyman, John L. Bois, and Samuel Vernon, jun.

Town-Audit, Caleb Gardner, John G. Wanton, George Sears, and Samuel Sanford.

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Clerk of the Brick Market, Samuel Johnson.

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On such an Union Virtue smiles,
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Great Hymen's Heart rebounds with Joy,
When such join in his Bands."

—In this Town, Mr. JOHN STOCKER, to Miss ABIGAIL BOSS, Daughter of Mr. Joseph Boss, sen.

—Mr. BILLINGS BURDICK, to Miss NANCY NORTHAM, Daughter of the late Capt. John Northam.

DIED.]—At Norwich, Mrs. MARTHA HUNTINGTON, the amiable Consort of his Excellency Governor Huntington, aged 55.

—In this Town, Mr. LATHAM CLARKE, in the 92d Year of his Age.

—Mr. PAUL COFFIN, aged 67.

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CUSTOM-HOUSE,

District of Newport, June 9.

ENTERED,	*from*
Ship Mary, Gardner,	Liverpool
Ship Mary, Sheffield,	From a Whaling Voyage
Ship Ascension, Chace,	Havanna
Schooner Despatch, Allen,	New-York
Sloop Peggy, Bliss,	Ditto
—— Nancy, Champlin,	Ditto
—— Apollo, Seabury,	Ditto
Schooner Speedwell, Hicks,	Sag-Harbour
CLEARED,	*for*
Sloop Lucy, Sisson,	Charleston
—— Sarah Ann, Gladding,	Philadelphia
—— Friendship, Hull,	Baltimore
Schooner Betty, Phillips,	St. Croix

A MAN who left this State about twelve Months ago, with a remarkable red Face and white Hair, who does not regard the Colour of Women, neither his Word nor Honour, who has mortgaged his Whole Estate to the Amount of upwards of Five Thousand Dollars to settle with a small Part of his Creditors—and who has had one Blessing of Paper Money, to the very great Loss of One of his Creditors, that had relieved him two or three Times from great Trouble, I observe has lately found much Fault with his Creditors for waiting from one Year to Twenty, and makes a great Noise because he has paid the aforesaid Creditor a small Part of his Demand.

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Calicoes and Chintzes,
Irish Linens,
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Sarcenets and Persians,
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Moreens and Russells,
Tabereens and Calamancoes,
Mens', Womens' and Childrens' Worsted, Cotton, Thread and Silk Hose,
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Shawls,
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Mens', Womens' and Childrens' Beaver, Castor & Felt Hats,
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Fans and Gloves,
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Webster's Institutes,
Testaments & Dictionaries,
School-Masters' Assistants,
Writing Paper,
Looking-Glass & Pewter,
Weaver's Slays,
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and sundry other Articles too tedious to enumerate.

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Newport, June 9, 1794.

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JOSEPH MARTIN, Executor.

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King RICHARD,	Mr. HARPER,
King HENRY, VI.	Mr. ADAMS,
EDWARD, (*Prince of Wales*)	Mrs. SOLOMON,
RICHARD (*Duke of York*)	Miss BROWN,
LORD STANLEY,	Mr. KENNA,
CATESBY,	Mr. WATTS,
Lieut. of the Tower,	Mr. SOLOMON,
RATCLIFFE,	Mr. REDFIELD,
HENRY (*Earl of Richmond*)	Mr. ADAMS.
LADY ANNE,	Miss SMITH,
Duchess of York,	Mrs. WATTS,
Queen ELIZABETH,	Mrs. METCHLER.

Soldiers and Knights, by the Rest of the Company.

To which will be added,

A Musical ENTERTAINMENT.—Called,

The ROMP;

OR,

LOVE in a *CITY*.

BARNACLE,	Mr. WATTS,
OLD COCKNEY,	Mr. ADAMS,
YOUNG COCKNEY,	Mr. SOLOMON,
CAPT. SIGHTLY,	Mr. REDFIELD.
PRIS. TOMBOY (*the Romp*)	Mrs. SOLOMON,
Miss LA BLOND,	Mrs. METCHLER,
PENELOPE,	Mrs. WATTS.

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viz.—

MARCHAL and common Hair-Powder; hard and soft Pomatum; Wash Balls and shaving Soap; Gentlemens' and Lady's Turtle Shell Combs; Ivory Ditto, of the first Quality; Horn Ditto, of every Kind; Teeth, Buckle, and shaving Brushes; Down and Silk Puffs; shaving Boxes compleat; Razors of all Prices, with and without Cases; Hair Ribbon, the best Kind; Court Plaister; Smelling Salts, and Turnbull's Teeth-Powder; Curling, Craping, and Pinching Irons; Silk Purses; Patent and common Shoe Blacking; the Essence of Bergamot, Lavender, and Lavender-Water, in small Bottles; Hones, of a good Kind.

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Newport, June 9, 1794.

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TO BE SOLD, BY

Edward Stanhope,

A Quantity of Mistick TILE, by the Dozen.

For SALE, by

Gibbs & Channing,

A CONSIGNMENT of Calicoes and Chintzes, of the newest and most elegant Patterns, and low priced Irish Linens by the Piece or Package.—Also, English Sail-Cloth of the first Fabric from No. 1 to No 8.

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THE MODEST WISH OF SUSAN,
THE BEECHES-MAKER.

BENEATH a lamp, besmear'd with oil,
SUE, toiling, sat for riches;
Her aching HEART a HUSBAND fill'd,
Her LAP a pair of BREECHES.

"Ah, me!" with feeble voice she cry'd,
While figs oft rose with stitches;
"Ah, me! and must I live a maid,
"And only MAKE the BREECHES;

"Ye gods!—then rais'd to heav'n her eyes—
"O, grant my wish soon, which is,
"A husband young, a kind, good-man,
"And let me WEAR the BREECHES!"

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

I PHINEHAS KINYON, of Exeter, in the County of Washington, Yeoman, do hereby publish and declare, That a certain Indictment, obtained in my Name, against THOMAS COTTERELL, of Newport, in the County of Newport, Merchant, at a Superior Court in the County of Washington, April Term, A. D. 1793, was prosecuted against him unjustly, maliciously and without Foundation, at the Instance of certain evil minded Persons, with Intent to injure the said Thomas, in his good Name and Reputation:——In Consideration whereof, I do hereby agree to pay and satisfy the said Thomas, for the Cost and Charges he has been at, on Account of said Prosecution;—and I do further declare, that the above is done at my Request.

In Witness whereof I have hereunto set my Hand and Seal, this Ninth Day of May, A. D. 1794.

PHINEHAS KINYON.

In Presence of JOHN FAXON.

ALL Persons having Claims against the Estate of PELEG BARKER, Esq; deceased, are desired to exhibit them for Adjustment; and those indebted to the said Estate are requested to make speedy Payment, to PELEG BARKER, Executor.

Newport, June 2, 1794

TO LET,

A Convenient HOUSE (and the Rents appropriated to Repairs) adjoining, Westerly, the House occupied by the Subscriber with a Yard, Water &c. and Possession given immediately—Inquire of

PHILIP ROBINSON.

Newport, June 2. 1794.

Whereas *Peleg Peckham*, of South Kingstown, being unwell, and not able to do his Business, hath empowered the Subscriber to call on those indebted to him to settle the same——I do therefore notify them to come, and make immediate Payment, to prevent further Trouble.

WILLIAM PECKHAM, *Tanner.*

26th of 5th Month, 1794.

THE Commissioners appointed by the Town Council of Tiverton, to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Estate of JOB DURFEE, of Tiverton, in the County of Newport, Yeoman, deceased, represented Insolvent—hereby give Notice, that we shall attend at the Dwelling House of Benjamin Howland, Innholder, on the first Saturday of this Instant, and the Five following Months, from 2 to 5 O'Clock, P. M.

BENJAMIN HOWLAND, } *Commissioners.*
THOMAS DURFEE, }

May 1, 1794.

We the Subscribers being appointed, by the Hon. Town Council of Newport, Commissioners to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Estate of PHILIP TRAFTON, late of said Newport, Mariner, deceased, represented insolvent, and Six Months being allowed, do hereby give Notice thereof to the said Creditors, that they may exhibit their Claims to either of us, at our respective Dwellings, within the abovesaid Time.

JACOB RICHARDSON,
JONATHAN WILSON,

All Persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate Payment to

ALICE TRAFTON, *Administ.*

Newport, June 2. 1794.

THE Subscribers, appointed Commissioners by the Hon. Town Council of the Town of Newport to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Estate of GODFREY MALBONE, Esq; late of Pomfret, deceased, represented insolvent, hereby give Notice to all Persons who have not exhibited their Claims against the said Estate, either in his private Capacity, or in Company under the Firm of Godfrey & John Malbone, to exhibit their Claims to us, or either of us, on or before the 2d Day of July next.—There being a further Time of One Month allowed by the said Town-Council for ascertaining and settling the several Demands on said Estate.

THOMAS RUMREILL,
DANIEL MASON.

Newport, 2d June, 1794.

WHEREAS the Honorable Joseph Dorr, Esq; Judge of Probate for the County of Worcester, has allowed a further Time of Six Months, from the fifth Day of February 1794, to the Creditors of the Estate of JAMES TANNER, late of Worcester, Gentleman, deceased, insolvent, to bring in their Claims to us the Subscribers, Commissioners appointed by the said Joseph Dorr, to examine the same: This is to give Notice, that we will attend for the Purpose aforesaid, at the House of Ephraim Mosier, Innholder, in Worcester, on the first Monday in June, July and August next, from One o'Clock in the Afternoon until Eight o'Clock.

SAMUEL FLAGG,
BENJAMIN HAYWOOD, } Commissioners.

Worcester, 19th May, 1794.

WANTED,

For Two or Three Months, and Possession given on or before the first of next Month,

A Dwelling-House, in good Repair;——having at least Three Bed-Rooms, and a Dining-Room, in an airy Situation—for which a generous Price will be paid.——Inquire of the Printer.

Newport, June 3, 1794.

Stephen Deblois

Informs his Customers,

He has just imported a General Assortment of

European GOODS,

Particularly in the HARD-WARE Branches, and will supply them on the lowest Terms.

Newport, May 26, 1794.

Christopr. Champlin

HATH FOR SALE AT HIS STORE,

BEST Petersburg clean HEMP,
RUSSIA DUCK,
RAVENS DUCK,
SWEDISH BAR-IRON,
of the first Quality.

PHILADELPHIA, RUSSIA, and SWEDES, } BAR-IRON,
RUSSIA clean HEMP,
RUSSIA and RAVENS DUCK, and CORDAGE, of all Sizes,
Coarse and fine SALT, of excellent Qualities,

FOR SALE, BY

Gibbs & Channing.

Stephen Pierce,

HAS FOR SALE,

BUNTING and ready made COLOURS. Also, an Assortment of neat GUN-LOCKS and BRASS FURNITURE. POWDER and SHOT.—Likewise, New-York SOAP by the Box.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Sheffield Attwood,

BROKER,

WEST-INDIA Rum by the Hogshead or Barrel,
Geneva by the Pipe, Barrel, Cafe or Gallon,
Molasses by the Hogshead, and
Cordage of all Sizes.

A SLOOP, of about 40 Tons Burthen, 6 Years old, and well found.

Also, another SLOOP (New) about 35 Tons, completely fitted for a Packet.

Likewise, sundry Dwelling-Houses, situated in different Parts of this Town,—One of which is, that well-known House, and Stand for Business, situated on the Main street, next Door to the VENDUE STORE, belonging to Mr. SOLOMON LITTLEFIELD.—— One Ditto, on the Point, with a good Lot of Land belonging thereto, very suitable for a small Family.—— One Half of that large Building, that formerly belonged to Mr. JOSEPH HAMMOND, deceased, lying near the westernmost Part of the Long-Wharf.

About 107 Acres of Land, on New Shoreham, or Block Island, pleasantly situated on the S. W. Part thereof.——It is most excellent Land for Meadow, Pasture, or Corn—and one of the best Situations on the Island, for carrying on the Fishery.—— This will be sold cheap for the Cash.

He still continues to carry on the BAKING Business, in all its Branches.——And has now on Hand, a small Quantity of CABIN and SHIP BREAD, which he will sell cheap as any imported, of equal Quality.

Newport, May 19, 1794.

TO BE SOLD,

A HOUSE, two Story high, having two Rooms on a Floor; and a LOT, situated and fronting Farewell-street, two Doors North from the State-House.——Likewise, a SHOP and LOT, on the Long-Wharf, two Doors below NATHAN BEBEE's.—Any Person who wishes to purchase, may apply to the Subscriber.——Also, has for Sale, an elegant NEW CHAISE and HARNESS compleat, which he will dispose of cheap for the Cash

ROBERT LAWTON, jun.

Newport, May 19 1794

NOTICE is hereby given, to all Persons indebted to the Estate of the Rev. Dr. SOLOMON SPRAGUE, late of Exeter, in the County of Washington, deceased, immediately to come and settle their Accounts, by Payment or Notes, in order to enable the Executor and Executrix to settle and pay the Legacies:—And those that have any Demands against said Estate, are requested to present their Demands for Payment, to the Subscribers.

SIMON SPRAGUE, *Executor.*
ISABEL SPRAGUE, *Executrix.*

Exeter, March 17, 1794.

To be sold at PUBLIC VENDUE,

On the 21st of the 6th Month next, at 10 *o'Clock, A. M. on the Premises,*

TWO Lots of LAND, on the Point, with a large Dwelling House and Store thereon, late the Property of SIMEON POTTER, of Swanzey.—Conditions to be made known at the Place and Time of Sale, if not disposed of before.——For further Particulars, inquire of

BENJAMIN HADWEN.

Newport, the 17th of 5th Month, 1794.

James Caboone

AND SON,

Lately removed from opposite the GOLDEN EAGLE, *to the House formerly belonging to Ethan Clarke, next Door South of Mr. Lopez's, have*

FOR SALE,

PAINTER's COLOURS,

Of all Sorts, ground in Oil, in Powder, and in Lump, viz.

BEST London white and red Lead, Spanish Brown,	Best Prussian Blue, India & Venitian Red,
Best and common yellow Ochre,	Vermilion,
Spruce Yellow,	Patent Yellow,
Spanish White,	Umber, &c.
Verdegreafe,	

ALSO,

Linseed Oil, boiled and unboiled,	White Vitriol,
Lamp Oil,	Chair Varnish,
Spirits of Turpentine,	Gold Leaf.

Camel's Hair-Pencils—An excellent Assortment of PAINTER's BRUSHES, Sash Tools, &c.—Tar-Brushes, Tallow Ditto, House, Hearth, scrubbing and Shoe Ditto—9 by 7, and 8 by 6, WINDOW-GLASS—Nails—A small Assortment of HARD-WARE.

N. B. Orders from the Country will be gratefully received, and Directions given for mixing and painting any Colour.

By sending the Dimensions of any House, Room, or Place, intended to be painted, they may be furnished with a proper Quantity of Colour for that Purpose.

Newport, May 12, 1794.

Fresh imported GOODS,

For Sale, on the most reasonable Terms, by

Philip Robinson,

At his Shop in Thames-street.

THOSE who are desirous of having the Worth of their Money, in well-chosen GOODS, are desired to call at the above Store, where every Favour will be gratefully acknowledged.

ALSO,

An elegant Assortment of PAPER-HANGINGS, just come to Hand.

Newport, May 20, 1794.

Godfr. Wenwood

HAS FOR SALE,

Superfine and Common Flour, by the Barrel,
Mistick TILE, by the Dozen,
A small Quantity of SHIPBREAD,
CHARCOAL, by the Bushel, excellent for Cooking.

MARY GODDARD

Informs her Customers, and the Public in general, that she has removed to the House formerly occupied by JOHN FRYARS, deceased, near the Gaol,

WHERE she has opened a House for BOARDING and LODGING.——Those who put up at her House may depend meeting with good Entertainment.——She also keeps a Retail Shop, for Liquors &c. &c.

Newport, March 10, 1794.

For *SALE,*

THE HOUSE and STORES belonging to the Estate of ELNATHAN HAMMOND, deceased, now improved by JACOB RICHARDSON.—For Terms, apply to the Subscribers;—who once more request all Persons, having Accounts open with said HAMMOND, to exhibit them for Settlement; and those who are any ways indebted to his Estate, are desired to make immediate Payment to either of the Subscribers, Executors of his last will and Testament.

SAMUEL SANFORD,
CALEB LYNDON.

Newport, March 24 1794.

WE the Subscribers being appointed by the Worshipful Town Council of Newport, Commissioners to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Estate of JOSEPH FREEBORN, late of Newport, Tanner, deceased, represented insolvent; all Persons having any Demands on said Estate, may, if they think fit, bring in their Claims to us, at our respective Dwellings, within Six Months from this Date, being a further Time allowed by Council for that Purpose.

SAMUEL JOHNSON,
JOHN STEVENS.

And all Persons indebted to said Estate, are desired to make immediate Payment, to

ELIZABETH FREEBORN, *Administratrix.*

Newport, April 7, 1794.

THE MODEST WISH OF SUSIN,

THE BREECHES-MAKER.

BENEATH a lamp, besmear'd with oil,
SUE, toiling, sat for riches;
Her aching HEART a HUSBAND fill'd,
Her LAP a pair of BREECHES.

"Ah, me!" with feeble voice she cry'd,
While sighs oft rose with stitches;
"Ah, me! and must I live a maid,
"And only MAKE the BREECHES;

"Ye gods!—then rais'd to heav'n her eyes—
"O, grant my wish soon, which is,
"A husband young, a kind, good-man,
"And let me WEAR the BREECHES!"

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

I PHINEHAS KINYON, of Exeter, in the County of Washington, Yeoman, do hereby publish and declare, That a certain Indictment, obtained in my Name, against THOMAS COTTRELL, of Newport, in the County of Newport, Merchant, at a Superior Court in the County of Washington, April Term, A. D. 1778, was prosecuted against him unjustly, maliciously, and without Foundation, at the Instance of certain evil minded Persons, with Intent to injure the said Thomas, in his good Name and Reputation:——In Consideration whereof, I do hereby agree to pay and satisfy the said Thomas, for the Cost and Charges he has been at, on Account of said Prosecution;—and I do further declare, that the above is done at my Request.

In Witness whereof, I have hereunto set my Hand and Seal, this Ninth Day of May, A. D. 1794.

PHINEHAS KINYON.

In Presence of JOHN FAXON.

ALL Persons having Claims against the Estate of PELEG BARKER, Esq; deceased, are desired to exhibit them for Adjustment; and those indebted to the said Estate are requested to make speedy Payment, to PELEG BARKER, Executor.

Newport, June 2, 1794

TO LET,

A Convenient HOUSE (and the Rents appropriated to Repairs) adjoining, Westerly, the House occupied by the Subscriber with a Yard, Water &c. and Possession given immediately—Inquire of PHILIP ROBINSON.

Newport, June 2, 1794.

Whereas *Peleg Peckham*, of South Kingstown, being unwell, and not able to do his Business, hath empowered the Subscriber to call on those indebted to him to settle the same——I do therefore notify them to come, and make immediate Payment, to prevent further Trouble.

WILLIAM PECKHAM, *Tanner.*

26th of 5th Month, 1794.

THE Commissioners appointed by the Town Council of Tiverton, to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Estate of JOB DURFEE, of Tiverton, in the County of Newport, Yeoman, deceased, represented Insolvent—hereby give Notice, that we shall attend at the Dwelling House of Benjamin Howland, Innholder, on the last Saturday of this Instant, and the Five following Months, from 2 to 5 o'Clock, P. M.

BENJAMIN HOWLAND, } *Commissioners.*
THOMAS DURFEE, }

May 1, 1794.

We the Subscribers being appointed, by the Hon. Town Council of Newport, Commissioners to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Estate of PHILIP TRAFTON, late of said Newport, Mariner, deceased, represented insolvent, and Six Months being allowed, do hereby give Notice thereof to the said Creditors, that they may exhibit their Claims to either of us, at our respective Dwellings, within the aboveſaid Time.

JACOB RICHARDSON,
JONATHAN WILSON.

All Persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate Payment to

ALICE TRAFTON, *Admin'st.*

Newport, June 2, 1794.

THE Subscribers, appointed Commissioners by the Hon. Town Council of the Town of Newport to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Estate of GODFREY MALBONE, Esq; late of Pomfret, deceased, represented insolvent, hereby give Notice to all Persons who have not exhibited their Claims against the said Estate, either in his private Capacity, or in Company under the Firm of Godfrey & John Malbone, to exhibit their Claims to us, or either of us, on or before the 2d Day of July next.—There being a further Time of One Month allowed by the said Town-Council for ascertaining and settling the several Demands on said Estate.

THOMAS RUMREILL,
DANIEL MASON.

Newport, 2d June, 1794.

WHEREAS the Honorable Joseph Dorr, Esq; Judge of Probate for the County of Worcester, has allowed a further Time of Six Months, from the fifth Day of February 1794, to the Creditors of the Estate of JAMES TANNER, late of Worcester, Gentleman, deceased, insolvent, to bring in their Claims to us the Subscribers, Commissioners appointed by the said Joseph Dorr, to examine the same: This is to give Notice, that we will attend for the Purpose aforesaid, at the House of Ephraim Mosier, Innholder, in Worcester, on the first Monday in June, July and August next, from One o'Clock in the Afternoon until Eight o'Clock.

SAMUEL FLAGG,
BENJAMIN HAYWOOD, } Commissioners.

Worcester, 19th May, 1794.

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Newport, June 3, 1794.

Stephen Deblois

Informs his Customers,

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European GOODS,

Particularly in the HARD-WARE Branches, and will supply them on the lowest Terms.

Newport, May 26, 1794.

Christop^r. Champlin

HATH FOR SALE AT HIS STORE,

BEST Petersburg clean HEMP,
RUSSIA DUCK,
RAVENS DUCK,
SWEDISH BAR-IRON,
of the first Quality.

PHILADELPHIA, RUSSIA, and SWEDES, } BAR-IRON,
RUSSIA clean HEMP,
RUSSIA and RAVENS DUCK, and CORDAGE, of all Sizes,
Coarse and fine SALT, of excellent Qualities,

FOR SALE, BY

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HAS FOR SALE,

BUNTING and ready made COLOURS. Also, an Assortment of neat GUN-LOCKS and BRASS FURNITURE. POWDER and SHOT.—Likewise, New-York SOAP by the Box.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Sheffield Attwood,

BROKER,

WEST-INDIA Rum by the Hogshead or Barrel, Geneva by the Pipe, Barrel, Case or Gallon, Molasses by the Hogshead, and Cordage of all Sizes.

A SLOOP, of about 40 Tons Burthen, 6 Years old, and well found.

Also, another SLOOP (New) about 35 Tons, completely fitted for a Packet.

Likewise, sundry Dwelling-Houses, situated in different Parts of this Town,—One of which is, that well-known House, and Stand for Business, situated on the Main-street, next Door to the VENDUE STORE, belonging to Mr. SOLOMON LITTLEFIELD.—One Ditto, on the Point, with a good Lot of Land belonging thereto, very suitable for a small Family.——One Half of that large Building, that formerly belonged to Mr. JOSEPH HAMMOND, deceased, lying near the westernmost Part of the Long-Wharf.

About 187 Acres of Land, on New Shoreham, or Block Island, pleasantly situated on the S. W. Part thereof.——It is most excellent Land for Meadow, Pasture, or Corn—and one of the best Situations on the Island, for carrying on the Fishery.—— This will be sold cheap for the Cash.

He still continues to carry on the BAKING Business, in all its Branches.——And has now on Hand, a small Quantity of CABIN and SHIP BREAD, which he will sell cheap as any imported, of equal Quality.

Newport, May 19, 1794.

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A HOUSE, two Story high, having two Rooms on a Floor; and a LOT, situated and fronting Farewell-street, two Doors North from the State-House.——Likewise, a SHOP and LOT, on the Long-Wharf, two Doors below NATHAN BEBEE's.—Any Person who wishes to purchase, may apply to the Subscriber.——Also, has for Sale, an elegant NEW CHAISE and HARNESS compleat, which he will dispose of cheap for the Cash.

ROBERT LAWTON, jun.

Newport, May 19 1794

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SIMON SPRAGUE, *Executor.*
ISABEL SPRAGUE, *Executrix.*

Exeter, March 17, 1794.

To be sold at PUBLIC VENDUE,

On the 21st of the 6th Month next, at 10 o'Clock, A. M. on the Premises,

TWO Lots of LAND, on the Point, with a large Dwelling House and Store thereon, late the Property of SIMEON POTTER, of Swanzey.—Conditions to be made known at the Place and Time of Sale, if not disposed of before.——For further Particulars, inquire of

BENJAMIN HADWEN.

Newport, the 17th of 5th Month, 1794.

James Caboone

AND SON,

Lately removed from opposite the GOLDEN EAGLE, *to the House formerly belonging to Ethan Clarke, next Door South of Mr. Lopez's, have*

FOR SALE,

PAINTER's COLOURS,

Of all Sorts, ground in Oil, in Powder, and in Lump, viz.

BEST London white and red Lead, Spanish Brown, Best and common yellow Ochre, Spruce Yellow, Spanish White, Verdegrease, | Best Prussian Blue, India & Venitian Red, Vermilion, Patent Yellow, Umber, &c.

A L S O,

Linseed Oil, boiled and unboiled, Lamp Oil, Spirits of Turpentine, | White Vitriol, Chair Varnish, Gold Leaf.

Camel's Hair-Pencils—An excellent Assortment of PAINTER's BRUSHES, Sash Tools, &c.—Tar-Brushes, Tallow Ditto, House, Hearth, scrubbing and Shoe Ditto—9 by 7, and 8 by 6, WINDOW-GLASS—Nails—A small Assortment of HARD-WARE.

N. B. Orders from the Country will be gratefully received, and Directions given for mixing and painting any Colour.

By sending the Dimensions of any House, Room, or Place, intended to be painted, they may be furnished with a proper Quantity of Colour for that Purpose.

Newport, May 12, 1794.

Fresh imported GOODS,

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Philip Robinson,

At his Shop in Thames-street.

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Newport, May 20, 1794.

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WHERE she has opened a House for BOARDING and LODGING.——Those who put up at her House may depend meeting with good Entertainment.——She also keeps a Retail Shop, for Liquors &c. &c.

Newport, March 10, 1794.

For *SALE,*

THE HOUSE and STORES belonging to the Estate of ELNATHAN HAMMOND, deceased, now improved by JACOB RICHARDSON.—For Terms, apply to the Subscribers;—who once more request all Persons, having Accounts open with said HAMMOND, to exhibit them for Settlement; and those who are any ways indebted to his Estate, are desired to make immediate Payment to either of the Subscribers, Executors of his last will and Testament.

SAMUEL SANFORD,
CALEB LYNDON.

Newport, March 24 1794.

WE the Subscribers being appointed by the Worshipful Town Council of Newport, Commissioners to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Estate of JOSEPH FREEBORN, late of Newport, Tanner, deceased, represented insolvent; all Persons having any Demands on said Estate, may, if they think fit, bring in their Claims to us, at our respective Dwellings, within Six Months from this Date, being a further Time allowed by Council for that Purpose.

SAMUEL JOHNSON,
JOHN STEVENS.

And all Persons indebted to said Estate, are required to make immediate Payment, to

ELIZABETH FREEBORN, *Administratrix.*

Newport, April 7, 1794.